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History 11, pd.2

1-5-12

Annotated Bibliography

"Cook Discovers Hawaii — History.com This Day in History — 1/18/1778." *History.com — History Made Every Day — American & World History*. Web. 05 Jan. 2012. <http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/cook-discovers-hawaii>.

Captain James Cook an English explorer became the first European to discover Hawai’i on January 18, 1778. He named the islands the Sandwich Islands in honor of John Montague, who was the earl of the Sandwich and one of his patrons. He landed in the Kealakekua Bay a sacred harbor on the God Lono for Hawaiians and he arrived during the Makahiki season honoring the God Lono. So captain cook was mistaken for the God Lono and was praised and so was his crew. When one of Captain Cook’s crewmen died it exposed the Europeans as mortals and the relations between the Hawaiians and Captain Cooks men were strained. It soon cost Captain Cook’s life and some of his crewmen after the Hawaiians noticed that these people were not the Gods and they drove them off. The European survivors returned to England proclaiming what happened. This was one of the first encounters between the Hawaiians and the Western people.

"The Hawaiians." *Workers For Jesus*. Web. 05 Jan. 2012. <http://www.workersforjesus.com/hawaiians.htm>.

The First Christian Missionaries had arrived in Hawai’i from Boston on a ship called the “Thaddeus.” The date was April 4, 1820. The ship had 14 men and women aboard and their leader was Rev. Hiram Bingham. They were allowed by the King to preach to the Hawaiian people. A large number of natives had converted to the new faith because of this new awakening. Protestantism was soon the official religion of Hawai’i. The Missionaries taught the Hawaiians how to read and write and helped to create the Hawaiian alphabet. With the influence of these American missionaries the Hawaiians dressed more civilized, they were taught how to sew their own clothes and a new style of clothing became popular in Hawai’i and even in the United Sates and it was called the Muumuu or a Hawaiian dress. Soon Catholic Missionaries, Mormon Missionaries and such religions as Judaism, Hinduism, and Islam emerged in the islands. However, Hula, a form of dance and culture or ritual for the Hawaiian people was banned by Missionaries in the 1820’s because it showed a form of idolatry. However, Hula had a comeback after the 1890’s for example in 1915; a group of Hawaiian dancers performed the hula in San Francisco. The Audience liked the performance and it became popular all over North America and during the Great Depression, several movies featured the dance.

<http://eh.net/encyclopedia/article/lacroix.hawaii.history>

During the 1820’s over a 150 whaling ships arrived in Hawai’i annually. These ships brought with them new western ideas and products. The most effecting product to the Hawaiians was alcohol which caused major problems for the Hawaiians. They also were introduced to the most troubling consequence to the Hawaiians which were the diseases that these whalers carried. The whalers came from Europe and America and were focused on the rich supply of sperm whales of the coast of Japan. The most important factor of the whales was its blubber that supplied an abundant source of fat and fish oil.

"HISTORY OF HAWAII." *Bed and Breakfast Hotel in Hawaii*. Web. 05 Jan. 2012. <http://www.hawaii-inns.com/history/index.htm>.

In 1848-1850 the problem of measles epidemic and STD’s (sexual transmitted disease) had greatly devastated the Hawaiian people. By 1853, the Hawaiian population was greatly reduced by the “trader’s diseases.” There was once a million pure Hawaiians but by this time only 70,000 Hawaiians remained. The missionaries and traders brought with them diseases that could not be controlled once spread through the Hawaiian people. Without immunity to these diseases the basic Hawaiian person had a high percentage of death if he or she were to contract these diseases. The leprosy disease was the most impacting disease brought by missionaries and Americans and caused hundreds of Hawaiians to be isolated or killed.

*Saint Damien of Molokai Website of the Diocese of Honolulu*. Web. 05 Jan. 2012. <http://www.fatherdamien.com/>.

Father Damien, now a Saint, helped to care for these leprosy patients. On the Island of Moloka’i these leprosy patients were imprisoned there by the westerners or American people because they were too contagious at that time. They could no longer be a part of society and were forever banned from leaving the island of Moloka’i. They were given little hope, little food little resources and they had little leadership. However, Father Damien gave them all these morals and the most important was hope. He established housing, a church, a band, and a hospital for these leprosy patients. He cared so much for these Hawaiian and even westerner leprosy patients that he soon became a victim of the disease himself. Even when he contracted the disease he still cared for the patients in order to carry out the true calling and teaching of God, to care for others in help no matter the shape, color or by judgment.

<http://eh.net/encyclopedia/article/lacroix.hawaii.history>

The first commercial plantation in Hawai’i was started in Kaua’i and it was a sugar plantation started in 1835. The sugar industry soon achieved moderate growth during the 1850’s. Hawai’i was soon exporting sugar to California during the U.S. Civil War but the end to hostilities in 1865 also meant the end to sugar boom. In 1876 the reciprocity treaty was passed between the United States and Hawai’i to allow duty-free sales of Hawai’i sugar and other agricultural products in the United States as well as duty-free sales of most U.S. manufactured goods in Hawai’i. Sugar exports soared after this treaty and millions of sugar was exported to the United States from Hawai’i. The reciprocity treaty set the tone for Hawai'i's economy and society over the next 80 years by establishing the sugar industry as the Hawai'i's leading industry and altering the demographic composition of the Islands via the industry's labor demands. Rapid expansion of the sugar industry after reciprocity sharply increased its demand for labor: Plantation employment rose from 3,921 in 1872 to 10,243 in 1882 to 20,536 in 1892. The increase in labor demand occurred while the native Hawaiian population continued its precipitous decline, and the Hawai'i government responded to labor shortages by allowing sugar planters to bring in overseas contract laborers bound to serve at fixed wages for 3-5 year periods. The enormous increase in the plantation workforce consisted of first Chinese, then Japanese, then Portuguese contract laborers.

The extensive investment in sugar industry lands and irrigations systems coupled with the rapid influx of overseas contract laborers changed the bargaining positions of Hawai'i and the United States when the reciprocity treaty was due for renegotiation in 1883. La Croix and Christopher Grandy (1997) argued that the profitability of the planters' new investment was dependent on access to the U.S. market, and this improved the bargaining position of the United States. As a condition for renewal of the treaty, the United States demanded access to Pearl Bay [now Pearl Harbor]. King Kalakaua opposed this demand, and in July 1887, opponents of the government forced the king to accept a new constitution and cabinet. With the election of a new pro-American government in September 1887, the king signed an extension of the reciprocity treaty in October 1887 that granted access rights to Pearl Bay to the United States for the life of the treaty.

"The Overthrow of the Monarchy." *HAWAII - INDEPENDENT & SOVEREIGN*. Web. 05 Jan. 2012. <http://www.hawaii-nation.org/soa.html>.

Hawai`i entered the decade of the 1890s as a kingdom and emerged from it as a Territory of the United States, with a provisional government and a republic in between. It was a time of monarchs and "mission boys," of royalists, republicans and revolutionaries.

The storm that had been gathering broke on Jan. 17, 1893, when the Hawaiian monarchy ended in a day of bloodless revolution. Armed insurrection by a relatively small group of men, most of them American by birth or heritage, succeeded in wresting control of the Islands with the backing of American troops sent ashore from a warship in Honolulu Harbor. To this "superior force of the United States of America," Queen Lili`uokalani yielded her throne, under protest, in order to avoid bloodshed, trusting that the United States government would right the wrong that had been done to her and the Hawaiian people.

Sugar and a coerced constitution played roles in the drama -- intertwined themes of economics and politics.

Sugar was by far the principal support of the Islands, and profits and prosperity hinged on favorable treaties with the United States, Hawaiian sugar's chief market, creating powerful economic ties. As the Islands' sugar industry grew, large numbers of contract laborers were imported first from China, then from Japan and other countries, to work on the plantations -- the beginning of Hawai`i's present multicultural population. Plantation ownership and control of the business community were in the hands of men of American or European blood.

***Lorrin Thurston***, grandson of American missionaries, was the firebrand behind the revolution against the Hawaiian Monarchy. (Hawai`i State Archives)

**Robert Wilcox**led an insurrection in 1889 against the Bayonet Constitution and a counterrevution in 1895 attempting to restore the queen to the throne. (Hawai`i State Archives)

In 1889 a young part-Hawaiian named Robert W. Wilcox staged an uprising to overthrow the Bayonet Constitution. He led some 80 men, Hawaiians and Europeans, with arms purchased by the Chinese, in a predawn march to `Iolani Palace with a new constitution for Kalakaua to sign. The king was away from the palace, and the Cabinet called out troops who forcibly put down the insurrection. Tried for conspiracy, Wilcox was found not guilty by a jury of Native Hawaiians, who considered him a folk hero.

***Sanford Dole***, who had favored a regency holding the throne in trust for Princess Ka`iulani rather than abolishing the monarchy, became president of the provisional government that replaced it. (Hawai`i State Archives)

"The Pearl Harbor Attack, 7 December 1941." *Naval History and Heritage Command*. Web. 05 Jan. 2012. <http://www.history.navy.mil/faqs/faq66-1.htm>.

Nagumo's fleet assembled in the remote anchorage of Tankan Bay in the Kurile Islands and departed in strictest secrecy for Hawaii on 26 November 1941. The ships' route crossed the North Pacific and avoided normal shipping lanes. At dawn 7 December 1941, the Japanese task force had approached undetected to a point slightly more than 200 miles north of Oahu. At this time the U.S. carriers were not at Pearl Harbor. On 28 November, Admiral Kimmel sent USS *Enterprise* under Rear Admiral Willliam Halsey to deliver Marine Corps fighter planes to Wake Island. On 4 December *Enterprise* delivered the aircraft and on December 7 the task force was on its way back to Pearl Harbor. On 5 December, Admiral Kimmel sent the USS *Lexington*with a task force under Rear Admiral Newton to deliver 25 scout bombers to Midway Island. The last Pacific carrier, USS *Saratoga*, had left Pearl Harbor for upkeep and repairs on the West Coast.  
  
At 6:00 a.m. on 7 December, the six Japanese carriers launched a first wave of 181 planes composed of torpedo bombers, dive bombers, horizontal bombers and fighters. Even as they winged south, some elements of U.S. forces on Oahu realized there was something different about this Sunday morning.  
  
In the hours before dawn, U.S. Navy vessels spotted an unidentified submarine periscope near the entrance to Pearl Harbor. It was attacked and reported sunk by the destroyer USS *Ward* (DD-139) and a patrol plane. At 7:00 a.m., an alert operator of an Army radar station at Opana spotted the approaching first wave of the attack force. The officers to whom those reports were relayed did not consider them significant enough to take action. The report of the submarine sinking was handled routinely, and the radar sighting was passed off as an approaching group of American planes due to arrive that morning.  
  
The Japanese aircrews achieved complete surprise when they hit American ships and military installations on Oahu shortly before 8:00 a.m. They attacked military airfields at the same time they hit the fleet anchored in Pearl Harbor. The Navy air bases at Ford Island and Kaneohe Bay, the Marine airfield at Ewa and the Army Air Corps fields at Bellows, Wheeler and Hickam were all bombed and strafed as other elements of the attacking force began their assaults on the ships moored in Pearl Harbor. The purpose of the simultaneous attacks was to destroy the American planes before they could rise to intercept the Japanese.  
  
Of the more than 90 ships at anchor in Pearl Harbor, the primary targets were the eight battleships anchored there. seven were moored on Battleship Row along the southeast shore of Ford Island while the USS *Pennsylvania* (BB-38) lay in drydock across the channel. Within the first minutes of the attack all the battleships adjacent to Ford Island had taken bomb and or torpedo hits. The USS *West Virginia* (BB-48) sank quickly. The USS *Oklahoma* (BB-37) turned turtle and sank. At about 8:10 a.m., the USS *Arizona*(BB-39) was mortally wounded by an armorpiercing bomb which ignited the ship's forward ammunition magazine. The resulting explosion and fire killed 1,177 crewmen, the greatest loss of life on any ship that day and about half the total number of Americans killed. The USS *California* (BB-44), USS *Maryland* (BB-46), USS *Tennessee* (BB-43) and USS *Nevada* (BB-36) also suffered varying degrees of damage in the first half hour of the raid.  
  
There was a short lull in the fury of the attack at about 8:30 a.m. At that time the USS *Nevada* (BB-36), despite her wounds, managed to get underway and move down the channel toward the open sea. Before she could clear the harbor, a second wave of 170 Japanese planes, launched 30 minutes after the first, appeared over the harbor. They concentrated their attacks on the moving battleship, hoping to sink her in the channel and block the narrow entrance to Pearl Harbor. On orders from the harbor control tower, the USS *Nevada* (BB-36) beached herself at Hospital Point and the channel remained clear.  
  
When the attack ended shortly before 10:00 a.m., less than two hours after it began, the American forces has paid a fearful price. Twenty-one ships of the U.S. Pacific Fleet were sunk or damaged: the battleships USS *Arizona* (BB-39), USS *California* (BB-44), USS*Maryland* (BB-46), USS *Nevada* (BB-36), USS *Oklahoma* (BB-37), USS *Pennsylvania* (BB-38), USS *Tennessee* (BB-43) and USS *West Virginia* (BB-48); cruisers USS *Helena* (CL-50), USS *Honolulu* (CL-48) and USS *Raleigh* (CL-7); the destroyers USS *Cassin* (DD-372), USS *Downes* (DD-375), USS *Helm* (DD-388) and USS *Shaw* (DD-373); seaplane tender USS *Curtiss* (AV-4); target ship (ex-battleship) USS *Utah* (AG-16); repair ship USS *Vestal* (AR-4); minelayer USS *Oglala* (CM-4); tug USS *Sotoyomo* (YT-9); and *Floating Drydock Number 2*. Aircraft losses were 188 destroyed and 159 damaged, the majority hit before the had a chance to take off. American dead numbered 2,403. That figure included 68 civilians, most of them killed by improperly fused anti-aircraft shells landing in Honolulu. There were 1,178 military and civilian wounded.

"Hawaii Becomes 50th State — History.com This Day in History — 8/21/1959."*History.com — History Made Every Day — American & World History*. Web. 05 Jan. 2012. <http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/hawaii-becomes-50th-state>.

The modern [United States](http://www.history.com/topics/states) receives its crowning star when President [Dwight D. Eisenhower](http://www.history.com/topics/dwight-d-eisenhower) signs a proclamation admitting [Hawaii](http://www.history.com/topics/hawaii) into the Union as the 50th state. The president also issued an order for an American flag featuring 50 stars arranged in staggered rows: five six-star rows and four five-star rows. The new flag became official July 4, 1960.

<http://eh.net/encyclopedia/article/lacroix.hawaii.history>

In 1959, Hawai'i became the fiftieth state. The transition from territorial to statehood status was one factor behind the 1958-1973 boom, in which real per capita personal income increased at an annual rate of 4 percent. The most important factor behind the long expansion was the introduction of commercial jet service in 1959, as the jet plane dramatically reduced the money and time costs of traveling to Hawai'i. Also fueled by rapidly rising real incomes in the United States and Japan, the tourism industry would continue its rapid growth through 1990. Visitor arrivals (see Table 3) increased from 171,367 in 1958 to 6,723,531 in 1990. Growth in visitor arrivals was once again accompanied by growth in the construction industry, particularly from 1965 to 1975. The military build-up during the Vietnam War also contributed to the boom by increasing defense expenditures in Hawai'i by 3.9 percent annually from 1958 to 1973 (Schmitt, 1977, pp. 148, 668).